

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.—The King of Sweden and Norway was on Monday admitted by the Chancellor to the honorary degree of LL.D. The ceremony was witnessed by a vast assembly, and the King gave much pleasure by his gracious bearing and evident interest in the proceedings.

The General Board are about to appoint a lecturer in experimental physics in succession to Mr. W. N. Shaw. Applications are to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor by May 19.

The Master of Downing and Dr. Barclay-Smith announce a course of instruction in practical histology, to be given during the long vacation, beginning on July 7.

The trustees of the late Miss R. F. Squire have offered the University a sum of about 13,500*l.* for the erection of a law library in connection with the new law school, and adjoining the Sedgwick Memorial Museum. This timely benefaction will probably facilitate the speedy erection of the the Botanical and Medical Schools, plans for which are now under the consideration of the Senate.

The proposal to establish a special examination in the sciences bearing on agriculture, as a qualification for the ordinary B.A. degree, was favourably received in the Senate on May 10, and a grace for its adoption has been sanctioned by the council.

An examination for minor scholarships in Natural Science will be held at Downing College in March 1901. Application for particulars should be made to the tutor.

A VERY satisfactory side of technical education is the work carried on in the lecture-rooms and laboratories of University Colleges, in connection with Technical Instruction Committees. Two short courses of evening lectures to teachers, just arranged by the Technical Instruction Committee of Liverpool with Prof. Oliver Lodge and Prof. Herdman, are instances in point. The lectures deal with some recent developments of physical and natural science, Prof. Lodge taking for his subject "Electric Vibrations," and Prof. Herdman "Oceanography." The lectures are free to teachers who can give evidence that they are able to profit by them.

VISITS to museums, and outdoor lessons, are counted as school attendances by the Board of Education, with the result that they are now given a definite place in the scheme of instruction of many schools. In a similar way, the National Zoological Park at Washington is used to place great object-lessons before the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the national capital from all parts of the United States. The pupils in the public schools of Washington benefit greatly by these opportunities. It has become a part of their routine to visit, under the care of a teacher, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum buildings, as well as the park; while those outside the city benefit indirectly through the numerous excursions of teachers, and the stimulus and suggestion they may thus receive.

Two new buildings in connection with the Yorkshire College, Leeds, to be devoted to the development of clothworkers' research and dyeing, &c., were formally opened, on Friday last, by the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. A. C. Cronin. Principal Bodington, of the Yorkshire College, the professors and students, and mayors of various boroughs, also attended on the occasion. It was explained that it was intended to raise the tone of dyeing, and that the outlay on the extensions is likely to yield a tenfold return. Mr. Cronin, in declaring the new buildings open, expressed a hope that increased knowledge in the industries would be the result of these extensions. At a luncheon which followed, in responding to the toast of "The Clothworkers' Company," he said it was the intention of the Company that the Yorkshire College should become the first and most complete example of a textile and dyeing school not only in Europe, but in the world. There is now hardly any manufacturing town of any size in Yorkshire which has not its technical school or institute, and with which the Clothworkers' Company has not been or is not still connected.

THE medical school of the future was the subject of an address delivered before the fifth triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, on May 2, by the president, Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of Harvard. According to Prof. Bowditch, we may expect that a medical school of the first rank will, in the immediate future, be organised and administered somewhat as follows:—(1) It will be connected with a university, but will be

so far independent of university control that the faculty will practically decide all questions relating to methods of instruction and the personnel of the teaching body. (2) It will offer advanced instruction in every department of medicine, and will therefore necessarily adopt an elective system of some sort, since the amount of instruction provided will be far more than any one student can follow. (3) The laboratory method of instruction will be greatly extended, and students will be trained to get their knowledge, as far as possible, by the direct study of nature, but the didactic lecture, though reduced in importance, will not be displaced from its position as an educational agency. (4) The work of the students will probably be so arranged that their attention will be concentrated upon one principal subject at a time, and these subjects will follow each other in a natural order. (5) Examinations will be so conducted as to afford a test of both the faithfulness with which a student performs his daily work and of his permanent acquisition of medical knowledge fitting him to practise his profession.

THE first official ceremony of the University of London in the new home at South Kensington was the presentation of degrees by the Prince of Wales on Wednesday, May 9. The University has thus entered upon a new phase of its career. As the Chancellor of the University remarked in his address, nothing has been more striking within the last few years than the progress of new universities in different parts of the country. The University of Wales, of which the Prince of Wales is Chancellor, has been founded, and, although very young, it is already making notable progress and will ultimately be a great success. Besides this, there is the Victoria University, of which Lord Spencer is Chancellor, and which has made remarkable progress; and also the completely new University of Birmingham. What does all this mean? It means that the country is stirred up on the subject of education; and among all classes and places there is a greater sense of the importance of it than ever there has been before. As to the University of London, the Chancellor quoted figures to show the great progress which has taken place, and made special reference to the great stimulus to the improvement of the educator of women throughout the country arising out of the action of the University in obtaining a supplementary charter to enable women to be admitted to the examinations. Up to the present time the University has been only an examining body. It has by its examinations done a good work for the education of the people, and it has set an example which has had a very important effect upon all the schools throughout the country. But it is now a teaching University, and with its large list of faculties its work will be very widespread. The Prince of Wales then made a few remarks, in the course of which he said: "No one wishes more sincerely than I do happiness and prosperity to this University; and from all that we have heard from the Chancellor I think the University is in a fair way of becoming one of the greatest importance, and one that will hold its own, no doubt, with many of the others which are of more ancient origin. I am glad to think that, as the result of somewhat difficult, and I may say somewhat delicate, negotiations, the London University has now found a home in this large building, better known as the Imperial Institute, in which, as you all know, I take a deep interest. We are very grateful to Her Majesty's Government for all they have done, and for having facilitated the arrangements which I hope are now complete. It only rests with me to express the fervent wish that the London University will not regret having come to a more distant part of London, and that they will find that they have ample room for all their requirements in this University."—Sir Michael Foster, M.P., then addressed those who had received awards at the hands of the Chancellor. He reminded them that the value of the degree was not in the degree itself, but in the labour which had led up to it. The degree might be the guinea stamp, but it was the work and the mental discipline which was the real gold.

SCIENTIFIC SERIALS.

Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, April.—Prof. F. N. Cole summarises the *Proceedings* of the February meeting of the Society, and abstracts a few of the papers communicated. The bye-laws were revised. By this amendment it is provided that the ex-presidents shall be life-members of the council, and that the presidential term of office shall be